

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Hatch's Camp

other name/site number St. Ann's Retreat; Forest Hills, Pine Glenn Cove

2. Location

street & town 8.3 miles east from mouth of Logan Canyon not for publication

city or town _____ vicinity

state Utah code UT county Cache code 005 zip code 84328

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is: Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 - determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 - determined not eligible for the National Register.
 - removed from the National Register.
 - other, (explain:) _____
- _____

Hatch's Camp
Name of Property

Logan Canyon, Cache County, Utah
City, County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
11	1	buildings
		sites
6	2	structures
		objects
17	3	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: camp

RECREATION/CULTURE: outdoor recreation

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS:

Bungalow, Arts & Crafts, National Park Rustic

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE, CONCRETE

walls WOOD, STONE

roof WOOD, ASPHALT SHINGLE

other _____

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

8. Description

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1922-1956

Significant Dates

circa 1922, 1929, 1935

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository: _____

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Hatch's Camp
Name of Property

Logan Canyon, CacheCounty, Utah
City, County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.58 acres

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/2 4/4/5/9/0/0 4/6/2/5/1/0/0
Zone Easting Northing

B 1/2 /// ///
Zone Easting Northing

C 1/2 /// ///
Zone Easting Northing

D 1/2 /// ///
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

LOTS 1, 1A, 2, 2A BLOCK NORTH FOREST HILLS SUMMER HOME AREA IN LOGAN CANYON 10 MILES E & 3 MILES N OF LOGAN CITY; ALSO KNOWN AS ST. ANNE'S RETREAT IN SEC 18 T 12 N R 3E CONT 2.58 AC M/L AS PER DEED.

Property Tax No. 19 - 014 - 0001

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the nomination are within the boundaries that were and continue to be associated with the summer camp.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Korral Broschinsky

organization _____ date July 20, 2006

street & number PO Box 58766 telephone 801-913-5645

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84158

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs: Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name/title Pine Glenn Cove LLC, (owner of improvements on lease of USFS land); Contact: Chad Godfrey

street & number 5900 S. Holladay Boulevard telephone 801-541-2511

city or town Holladay state UT zip code 84121

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Hatch's Camp, Logan Canyon, Cache County, UT

Narrative Description

Hatch's Camp is located 8.3 miles east from the mouth of Logan Canyon, Cache County, Utah. The camp is approximately 10 miles from the city of Logan. The camp complex consists of twenty-one buildings and structures, of which seventeen (85 percent) contribute to the historic integrity of the camp. Eleven are contributing buildings in the bungalow, Arts & Crafts, and National Park Rustic styles. These include two main lodges (or cabins), six smaller cabins, a playhouse, a pool house and generator house. There are four contributing structures of stone, including a fireplace, fire pit, fountain, and a linear system of retaining walls and pathways. Two other contributing structures include the bridge and the pool. There are currently two non-contributing sheds on the property and two non-contributing gates across the bridge. All historic resources are in fair to good condition. The complex is currently being rehabilitated as part of a federal historic preservation tax credit project. Hatch's Camp is a contributing historic site with multiple resources in Logan Canyon.

Landscape

Hatch's Camp is located on federal land in the Cache National Forest, 8.3 miles from the boundary of the Cache National Forest in Logan Canyon along the Logan Canyon Highway (Highway 89). The camp is on the east side of the Logan River, on a parcel of 2.85 acres of land sloping above the river bottom. Access to the camp is via a gravel road bed across the contributing bridge. The gravel drive curve north and east for approximately 50 feet before dividing into an upper and lower road. The two roads run parallel to the south toward two the groupings of camp buildings, known as the upper and lower camps. The buildings in the lower camp were constructed in the 1910s and 1920s by the Hatch family and the upper camp was built by the Odum family a few years later. The pool is situated between the upper and lower roads. In addition a picnic area is located south and east of the bridge near the river. Native stone was used to construct many of the structures, walkways and retaining walls between the buildings and along the roads. The original landscaping included lawns around the larger buildings, but the landscaping has not been maintained for many years. The natural vegetation around the camp includes mostly scrub oak and pine. The parcel is designated by the Forest Service as Forest Hills. Road access is part of the special use permit. Water is piped from two springs located approximately one mile to the south. The water piping is buried and used by special permit. There are two separate sewage septic systems. There are electrical connections to all the buildings. Two (circa 1970s and 1990s) gates secure entry to the camp across the bridge. The newer gate has been damaged and will be replaced. Two trails lead from the camp into the National Forest.

Architectural Resources

Below is a list of the resources divided into contributing and non-contributing categories. However, because the type and usage of historic buildings is more easily understood in associated groups, the narrative description of each resource is presented within each cluster moving through the landscape from northwest to southeast. Estimated construction dates and some descriptive titles for the resources have been gleaned from sketch maps, county tax records, and interviews with former and current property owners. The early historic name for each building is used, if known, but duplicate resources have been arbitrarily assigned numbers to help distinguish them. The resources are keyed alphabetically to a sketch map prepared in the 1990s.

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Hatch's Camp, Logan Canyon, Cache County, UT

Contributing Buildings:

1. Hatch Cabin/Main Dining, circa 1915 (D)
2. Hatch Porch Guest House, circa 1930 (F)
3. Hatch Single Guest House, circa 1930 (I)
4. Hatch Maids' House , circa 1925 (E)
5. Hatch Playhouse, circa 1925 (J)

6. Odlum Cabin/Main Lodge, circa 1929 (C)
7. Odlum Double Guest House #1, circa 1930 (G)
8. Odlum Guest House #2, circa 1930 (H)
9. Odlum Maids' House/Storage, circa 1929 (C1)

10. Poolhouse, circa 1930 (K)
11. Generator, circa 1930 (?)

Contributing Structures:

1. Bridge, circa 1930 (L)
2. Fireplace/Picnic area steps, circa 1925 (B)
3. Pool, circa 1930 (K)
4. Fire pit, circa 1925 (?)
5. Pond, circa 1930 (?)
6. Retaining walls and pathways, circa 1930 (A)

Non-contributing Buildings:

1. Wood shed covered in corrugated metal, circa 1960 (?)
2. Wood shed, circa 1985 (propane tank?)

Non-contributing Structures:

1. Gate, circa 1990s
2. Gate, circa 1970s

Demolished or Removed buildings & structures:

Bruce's playhouse, Theater & ticket office, Stables, Badminton Court, Amphitheater

Entry to the camp is via a bridge across the Logan River. The bridge, built circa 1930, consists of I-beams anchored in a concrete base. The deck of bridge is made from wood planks. The current wood rail is a partial replacement of the original. Two gates secured the bridge. The bridge is in fair condition with a few loose

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Hatch's Camp, Logan Canyon, Cache County, UT

planks and rails. There is a vehicle gate of horizontal pipe (circa 1970s) and a tall metal mesh wire gate (circa 1990s) that has been damaged. From the bridge, the gravel drive leads to the upper and lower roads. Just south and east of the bridge is a flat picnic area near the bank of the river. There is a stone fireplace (circa 1925) that faces the river. The contributing fireplace is in fair condition with some settlement cracks and missing mortar. The lower walls are overgrown with vegetation. At the edge of the river are a retaining wall and a set of stone steps (circa 1925), part of the contributing linear resource of stonework. The steps are slightly overgrown, but in good condition.

Originally there was a three-stall stable for horses, circa 1925, off the road to the north. This was demolished, probably around 1960. On the curve toward the camps is a simple gable wood shed covered in corrugated metal. The shed is in fair condition and dates from the 1960s. The shed will likely be demolished as part of the rehabilitation of the camp. The gravel road divides near the location of the shed. The lower road is approximately 400 feet long and ends in a turn-about. There are retaining walls partially lining the road, with stone steps leading to various buildings. In the center of the turn-about is a circular planter with low stone walls. The stone features are in good condition, but has some settlement cracking and missing mortar. Halfway down the road is a generator house on the west side of the road. The generator house was built circa 1930 around the same time as the pool across the road to the east. The generator house is approximately 10 x 10 feet and has a simple gable roof with wood shingles. It is on a stone foundation and the walls are horizontal board & batten siding painted brown.

The pool and pool house, both circa 1930, are located above the road to the east. The pool house is approximately 10 x 18 feet. It has two stories with the lower portion being a stone foundation. The upper floor is level with the pool. The roof is flat with a slight rake. The walls are horizontal board & batten, painted red with green trim. The façade has a central door and two square windows with shutters. The interior is divided into two stalls. The pool is approximately 15 x 56 feet long with the shallow end near the pool house. It is concrete with curved edges at the short ends. Opposite from the pool house is a circa 1980 wood shed that houses the propane tank (?). The pool is empty and hasn't been used for several years.

In the Hatch portion of the camp, the resources are grouped around the (turnabout) terminus of the lower road. The largest building is the main house, constructed sometime between 1915 and 1918. The building is approximately 18 x 34 feet with a projecting screened porch facing the river. The frame building is covered with narrow clapboard siding. It sits on a concrete foundation. The roof consists of intersecting hipped roofs. The majority of windows are six-over-six double-hung in a wood sash. The kitchen has one-over-one double hung windows. The windows on the east and north elevations feature shutters with a heart-shaped cut out. There are multi-pane French doors on the north and west elevations. The east elevation has a central entrance with a small porch sheltered by a simple gable roof supported on stylized square Tuscan columns. The building has a modest Arts & Craft appearance, especially in the exposed eaves. The exterior was originally white, but currently painted light green. The interior has a large living room with a cobblestone fireplace and exposed beams on the ceiling. The paneling is original wood. A wood-burning stove is a later addition. There is a dining room and kitchen with original cabinetry. In the late 1950s, this building was converted from a private residence to the cafeteria for the camp. There is also a bedroom and bath. The Hatch cabin is in fair condition. There are a few broken windows and some graffiti in the kitchen.

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Hatch's Camp, Logan Canyon, Cache County, UT

The Hatch camp also includes three smaller cabins and a playhouse. The playhouse and the Hatch's maids' house are of similar constructed and both built in the mid to late 1920s. Both buildings are T-shaped frame buildings sheathed in narrow clapboard siding. Both sit on a dry-laid rubble foundation (partially missing). The roofs are covered in wood shingles (possibly the original). Both buildings feature multi-pane casement and double-hung windows in wood sash. Both are painted light green, but were originally white. They feature the exposed eaves of the craftsman period. In the interior, the maids' house has room for two beds and a bath room. The bathroom has not been altered, but the bedroom was paneled in the 1970s. The playhouse, also known as the doll house, is a child's-scale building. It has an entrance wing, and the main space features a stone fireplace and exposed beams. With the exception of the foundations, both buildings are in good condition with some windows covered in plywood.

North and west of the main house is another cabin with a sleeping porch facing the water. This building was constructed circa 1929 as a bedroom for the Hatch family's two daughters. The building is constructed on a stone foundation with a set of curved stone steps on the south side. The walls are horizontal board & batten siding, painted green. (The original color was white). The roof is a steeply-pitched hipped roof that is almost medieval in character. The eaves have exposed rafter ends. The shingles are asphalt (partially damaged). The east elevation features a sheltered simple-gable stoop support on stripped round logs. This building has had some recent renovation work. Protective shutters have been installed to protect the windows. The shutters are stained wood and do not detract from the historic character of the building. The original windows were multi-pane double-hung windows. The sleeping porch is screened. There is a bathroom and closet on one side of the interior, and a bedroom on the other. The building was locked and not accessible for an interior inspection. The building is in very good condition. The other cabin is a much smaller single room with bath guest house, circa 1929. It is a simple gable roof building on a stone foundation. The frame building is sheathed in vertical plank siding. The windows are multi-pane casement windows. The building has some 1970s interior remodeling, with some damage from vandals, but is in fair condition. The area of the Hatch camp also includes a stone fire pit (circa 1925) and small stone-lined pond (circa 1930). Both are contributing structures.

The upper Odlum portion of the camp also has multiple resources. The four extant resources include the main house, two guest houses, and a maids' house. The main house, built circa 1929, also called the main cabin or lodge, is a 1½-story stone and wood building in the National Park Rustic style. The building is roughly 40 feet square with a projecting wing on the east side. The building rests on a stone foundation with stone steps and large stone piers supporting the screened porch, which wraps around the building on three sides. At the top of each pier are over-sized notched timber brackets. At the east is the 1½-story wing covered in horizontal board & batten siding, painted brown. The windows appear to be six-over-six, double-hung in wood sashes, but most have been broken and are currently covered with plywood. The interior spaces are organized around the great hall, a vaulted interior room featuring wood truss work and twisted wrought-iron decoration. The massive stone fireplace was imported from Europe. At one end of the great hall is a staircase to the three upper bedrooms and a bath. The stair is open with scroll-cut brackets for the balustrade. On the main level is another bedroom and bath. The kitchen is located in the southwest corner. The lodge has sustained some vandalism to the windows, screens, and balustrade; but is otherwise in good condition.

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Hatch's Camp, Logan Canyon, Cache County, UT

The Odlum camp also includes a maid's house, circa 1929, near the main lodge. This is a frame building covered in board & batten building. It originally had a bedroom and bath, but is currently used for storage. The two larger guest houses, known as the double guest houses in the historic period, were built circa 1930. The two buildings are similar in design and construction. The guest houses are frame and covered in board & batten siding. They have partial rubble foundations, but are mostly supported above the ground on wood posts. The buildings are rectangular with a projecting central entrance wing. There is a central stone fireplace in each. The roofs have clipped gables and are covered in asphalt shingles. The windows were six-over-six, double-hung, but many have been broken and most are covered in plywood. One guest house was locked and not available for inspection, but the other was open and had 1970s paneling and evidence of vandalism. The buildings are in fair condition. There is a stone-lined path between the Odlum and Hatch camps. There is a flattened parking area at the terminus of the upper road. The road leads approximately 200 feet from the Odlum main house back past the swimming pool toward the bridge.

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Hatch's Camp, Logan Canyon, Cache County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

Hatch's Camp, a multi-resource complex, built between 1915 and 1935, is significant under Criteria A and C as an excellent example of the private use of public lands in the first part of the twentieth century. The camp complex is located 8.3 miles from the west boundary of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest in Logan Canyon, Utah. The camp was located within the area officially designated a summer homes special permit area by the United States Forest Service (USFS) in the 1930s. The special permit was held by the family of Hezekiah Eastman Hatch, a prominent businessman from Logan, who built the first cabin in the area. Later his son, Lorenzo Boyd Hatch, and Boyd's wife Anne McQuarrie Hatch, added several buildings and used the camp as a summer retreat after they moved to New York City. Anne's sister, Hortense McQuarrie Odlum, and her husband Floyd B. Odlum, also lived in New York City and built cabins on the site for the use of their family. The summer camp eventually became a summer retreat, not only for the Hatches and Odlums, but numerous friends and family. Guests included those with local ties as well as business associates, socialites, and other elites the Hatches and Odlums knew through their ties to New York and Hollywood.

The camp is architecturally significant for its variety of resources, ranging from the bungalow and Arts & Crafts influenced cabin built by the Hatch family, to the National Park Rustic stone and wood buildings constructed by the Hatches and Odlums around 1929-1930. The number of contributing buildings with high historical integrity and craftsmanship is unsurpassed in the Logan Canyon area. The camp is also significant for several landscape features, built of stone from the same period (e.g. outdoor fireplaces, a pond, retaining walls and steps). The camp is one of the largest private camps in the canyon, and the only one with a swimming pool. The camp was donated to the Catholic Church in 1958 and used as a nun's retreat and youth camp for many years with only minor modifications. It has been mostly vacant since the 1990s. It is the only camp in the canyon which has been both a private and an organizational camp. Under new ownership, the camp will be rehabilitated in the summer of 2006 as a federal historic preservation tax credit project. Currently, the historic resources, both buildings and structures, are in good condition and contribute to the history of Logan Canyon.

History of the Hatch's Camp in Logan Canyon:

On July 24, 1847, a small contingent of members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church) entered the Salt Lake Valley under the direction of Brigham Young. Within a few years, the entire Salt Lake Valley had been settled by thousands of Mormon pioneers, and incoming Mormon converts were directed to settle outside of the Salt Lake Valley. Pioneers move north from Salt Lake City and by 1859 six towns in Cache Valley (Logan, Mendon, Providence, Richmond, Smithfield, and Wellsville) were settled. Logan quickly became the economic nucleus of the valley due to its central location and abundant water for milling and irrigation. The city was incorporated on January 17, 1866, and became the county seat. In 1888 a land-grant institution, the Agricultural College of Utah (now Utah State University) was founded. The college campus was established in the foothills east of Logan near the mouth of Logan Canyon. The canyon was an early source of milling, quarrying, lumber and rangeland. Between 1860 and 1900, the population of Cache County grew from 2,605 to 18,139.

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Hatch's Camp, Logan Canyon, Cache County, UT

Rapid population growth in Cache County and throughout Utah had a deleterious impact on the nearby forests of the Wasatch Mountain Range. Due to decades of unregulated logging and overgrazing that had denuded the mountain slopes by 1890, forest and rangeland deterioration had become critical.¹ The Forest Reserve Act of 1891 authorized the federal government to set aside forest reserves for the protection of timber and watersheds. In 1905 Congress transferred responsibility to the newly created United States Forest Service (USFS). The Cache National Forest was one of six national forests established in Utah. During the first quarter of the twentieth century, the USFS developed a system of special use permits for private use of the forestlands. The earliest permits were issued for waterpower, timber and livestock facilities. In the period just before and after World War I, there was a dramatic increase in the number of people wishing to use the national forests for recreation, particularly with the increase in mobility that accompanied automobile usage. A major north-south corridor, State Road or Highway 89, ran through the canyon follow the path of the Logan River. It was paved in the 1920s. The highway through Logan Canyon became recreationally important as the most direct and most scenic route from Logan to the Bear Lake area. Hunting, fishing and skiing were among the earliest recreational uses of Logan Canyon. Summer cabins in the canyon became popular in the first quarter of the twentieth century.

The cabin built by the Hatch family sometime between 1915 and 1918 was one of the earliest recreational cabins in the canyon. After extensive construction and improvements, it was also one of the largest and best equipped with amenities.² The majority of recreational residential tracts in the canyon have only one or two cabins, most with special use permits issued in the 1930s. A USFS survey of tracts in the canyon notes that the tract was named Forest Hills, a name not used by the Hatch or Odlum families. According to the survey, the tract was established approximately 1934, which may indicate the first official permit or perhaps a special renewal since the majority of structures were built prior to that time. The survey also notes that "Many features and structures have historic value and relevance to the history of the valley."³

Hezekiah Eastman Hatch (1855-1928) built the first cabin at the site for his wife, Georgia Thatcher Hatch (1865-1919). Hezekiah E. Hatch grew up in the Cache Valley working in the dairy business. He eventually became a prosperous businessman in Logan. H. E. Hatch became the president of the Thatcher Banking Company in 1910. He married Georgia Thatcher in October 1884. The couple had nine children. In her later years, Georgia Hatch was ill and the cabin in Logan Canyon gave her a chance to enjoy the peaceful solitude of the canyon. After her death in 1919, the Hatches' son, Boyd Hatch, took over management of the camp. Lorenzo Boyd Hatch was born in Logan on January 9, 1897. Boyd Hatch attended the Utah State Agricultural College. He met Anne McQuarrie in 1917 while working in Salt Lake City. They were married on June 3, 1918. Anne McQuarrie was born in St. George, Utah, on May 11, 1897, the daughter of Hector Allen McQuarrie (1862-1926) and Ella Call Gardner McQuarrie (1866-1943). Her older sister was Hortense McQuarrie who was born on July 17, 1891. Hortense "Tenny" McQuarrie married Floyd B. Odlum in 1914. Floyd Bostwick Odlum was born in Union City, Michigan on March 30, 1892. After graduating with a law degree from the University of Colorado, he was employed by Utah Power & Light in Salt Lake City where he met Hortense. The Hatch and Odlum families were doubly linked after Boyd's widower father, Hezekiah E. Hatch married Anne and Tenney's widowed mother, Ella Gardner McQuarrie, who came to live with Anne in Logan. Ella McQuarrie Hatch also enjoyed summers at the cabin until her death in 1943.

¹ Thomas G. Alexander and Rick J. Fish, "The Forest Service in Utah."

² Perhaps only the Boy and Girl Scout camps are larger.

³ Robert A. Cruz, *Recreation Residence Permit Reissuances, Scoping Document: USDA Forest Service, Wasatch-Cache National Forest, Logan Ranger District, Cache County, Utah*, [April 2006]: 4.

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Hatch's Camp, Logan Canyon, Cache County, UT

Floyd B. Odlum and L. Boyd Hatch became self-made millionaires in the 1920s and 1930s. In 1923, Floyd Oldum was sent to work in the New York City law firm representing Utah Power & Light. Odlum and a friend pooled their investments to buy utility stocks. Boyd Hatch moved to New York in 1924 to join his brother-in-law in the United Corporation, an investment firm. In 1928, United merged with Atlas Utilities and Investors Ltd. The Atlas Corporation, which specialized in capital formation and management, was reported to have \$6,000,000 in assets in 1929. The company was able to shrewdly weather the stock market crash and continue to grow through the 1930s and 1940s. With Floyd Odlum as president and Boyd Hatch as vice-president, Atlas invested, managed or controlled numerous industries, including Greyhound Buslines, R.K.O. and Paramount motion picture studios, the Hilton hotel chain, the Bonwit Teller and Franklin Simons ladies' apparel stores, Madison Square Garden, and various mines, utility companies, and banks. During this time period, Floyd and Tenny Hatch had two sons, Stanley (1916-1967) and Bruce (1924-1974). Boyd and Anne Hatch had two daughters, Georgia Betty (born 1922) and Ella Ann "Sydney" (born 1928).

Boyd and Anne's daughter, Sydney di Villarosa, now in her eighties, has fond memories of summers at the camp. At the end of each school year, she looked forward to the long train ride out to Utah from New York City. Her father had three months vacation each year, and much of that time was spent in Logan Canyon. Sydney remembers that her grandmother Ella McQuarrie Hatch would prepare the camp ahead of time by recruiting students at the Utah Agricultural College to work at the camp for the summer. She usually engaged the services of four maids (two each for the Hatch and Oldum families) and a driver. The workers who constructed the camp buildings were local builders and laborers from Logan. When Sydney was very young, her father built her a large outdoor playpen (known as the "cage") which kept the toddler away from the river. The cabin with the sleeping porch was as sleeping quarters for Sydney and her sister, Betty.

There were often extended family members and other guests at the camp. One cousin, Barbara Christensen, joined the family at the camp nearly every year. The girls also had a small playhouse (called the doll house), and Sydney remembers getting annoyed when the boys from the Odlum camp would bother her. A playhouse was also built for Bruce Odlum near the Odlum lodge on the upper road (demolished at an unknown date.) Sydney remembers that the boys usually slept in the sleeping porch of the main house. Her grandmother, Ella McQuarrie Hatch, had a special bedroom in the Odlum lodge. One of Sydney's favorite buildings was the theater (demolished at an unknown date, originally located in the parking area near the Odlum lodge). The theater had bench seating with room for an audience of twenty-four with a separate ticket booth (box office). Though Sydney doesn't remember their names, she remembers that several Hollywood directors who were guests at the camp, were made to sit through amateur productions in the little theater. Sydney remembers the guest list would often include actors, politicians (at least one governor), and company presidents. But her fondest memories are of picnics by the river.⁴

Construction on the Odlum buildings may have been as early as 1926 when Floyd Odlum applied for water rights, but the buildings were there by the early 1930s. Floyd Odlum didn't spend many summers at the camp. He and Hortense were divorced in 1935. He also suffered from rheumatoid arthritis and spent much of his vacation time at his ranch in Indio, California, near Palm Springs. However, Floyd Odlum did have fond memories of Hatch's Camp. During an April 1955 speech given in Salt Lake City, he gave the following remembrance:

⁴ Sydney di Villarosa, telephone interview conducted by author, May 17, 2006.

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Hatch's Camp, Logan Canyon, Cache County, UT

A fellow I have known quite well for a long time took up his pen years ago and wrote a rhyme about a certain spot in Utah on the Logan River which was known as "Hatch's Camp" . . .

When I'm tired and sick and weary
Of the din of city strife
And am longing for the pleasures
Of a natural open life,
Ship me westward to the mountains,
Put me off at "Hatch's Place"
By the Logan in the Wasatch;
There my sorrows I'll efface

The author of those lines is here with us tonight. In fact, I'm that fellow. As poetry, it is a very feeble attempt. But as an emotional expression concerning a state I love, I stand by it.⁵

After his divorce, Floyd B. Odlum married Jacqueline "Jackie" Cochran (1907-1980). Jackie Cochran was a famous female aviator. She set over 200 aviation records and was the first woman pilot to break the sound barrier in 1953. Floyd and Jackie lived on his Indio, California, ranch until his death on June 17, 1976.

Hortense McQuarrie Odlum continued to make frequent trips to Logan Canyon even as she became famous in her own right. After Atlas Coporation acquired the Bonwit Teller ladies' apparel stores, Floyd Odlum convinced his wife, Tenny, to become involved in the store's operations. She became the first female president of a major real chain when she became president of Bonwit Teller in 1934. Hortense Oldlum was credited with bringing the store from the brink of bankruptcy to a "resurgence as a leading fashion showcase." She worked with leading designers to create new lines, including one for teenagers. She was listed as one of the ten best-dressed women in the world.⁶ She used her instincts as a shopping patron to redesign the retail space and focusing on customer relations. In her first two years as president, the chain doubled its volume of business. Hortense Odlum retired from the company presidency in 1944.

During her tenure as the company's president, Hortense Odlum continued to make frequent visits to Logan Canyon. In her 1942 autobiography, she remarked, "I am one of those unfortunate humans who cannot stand heat. My disposition suffers . . . when I'm subjected to the heat of a New York summer."⁷ While she made sure her stores were air-conditioned for the comfort of her employees and patrons, she also took two months off in the summer. She stated "a few weeks at my camp in Utah [was the one place she could leave] the store and its problems behind me and [go] to the country which still seems to be the most beautiful and restful place on the earth."⁸ Hortense Odlum was remembered in Utah for her generosity. She donated a community center/relic hall to the Daughters of Utah Pioneers, in her hometown of Saint George, Utah, in honor of her grandparents, Hector and Agnes Gray McQuarrie. Hortense M. Odlum died in California on January 12, 1970.

Boyd and Anne Hatch continued to use the camp regularly until after Betty and Sydney were married. They made frequent trips to Cache Valley. In 1937, Boyd Hatch bought Edgewood Hall, a 120-acre farm and nursery owned by Joseph Alastor Smith in Providence, Utah. The 120-acre estate at Edgewood Hall was a family project. They built a cottage and a complex of outbuildings, all in the English Tudor style. They

⁵ Floyd B. Odlum, *Selected Speeches of Floyd B. Odlum: 1930-1960* (New York: Random House, 1960): 137.

⁶ Sydney di Villarosa, interview. Sydney remembers enduring numerous fittings as her aunt tried out her teenage clothing line on her niece.

⁷ Hortense Oldlum, *A Woman's Place: The Autobiography of Hortense Odlum*, (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1942): 151.

⁸ *Ibid*, 99-100.

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Hatch's Camp, Logan Canyon, Cache County, UT

reworked the landscape into a formal English garden. Boyd and Anne Hatch intended to retire at Edgewood Hall. They prepared it as a suitable setting for their collection of art and furniture they had collected from around the world. According to Sydney di Villarosa, it was never used as a residence and the camp in Logan Canyon was closer to being the family home than was Edgewood Hall. In 1953, they sold the estate to Theron and Zola Bringhurst, who made Edgewood Hall into an agricultural showcase of gardens, dairy production and a nationally acclaim herd of Holstein cows.⁹

In 1952, Boyd and Anne Hatch presented a portion of their valuable collection of art and furniture to the University of Utah and the Utah Museum of Fine Arts. After selling Edgewood Hall in 1953, part of their collection went to furnish and decorate a memorial library, the "Hatch Room" at the Utah State Agricultural College. Boyd Hatch retired from the Atlas Corporation in 1954. According to his daughter, Boyd Hatch wouldn't consider selling a portion of the camp lease to Floyd Odum, though he allowed the buildings to be erected. However, by the mid-1950s, the family had stopped using the camp. In the 1950s, along with Hortense Oldum, the Hatch family donated the lease and the improvements to the Roman Catholic Diocese of Salt Lake City.¹⁰ During Boyd Hatch's last few years, Hatch's camp was used by various children and youth groups. Lorenzo Boyd Hatch died at his summer home in Connecticut on August 31, 1957. Anne McQuarrie Hatch died in New York City on October 24, 1979. They are buried in the Logan City Cemetery.

The Roman Catholic Diocese renamed the camp St. Ann's Retreat.¹¹ The camp was used both as a retreat for the Sisters of the Holy Cross working in the diocese and as a recreational camp for youth groups of all faiths. The camp was closed for repairs in 1978 and then used as a youth camp until 1987 when the church closed the facility for good due to a high rate of trespassing and vandalism. Because the camp was used only occasionally, there was plenty opportunity for trespassing. The vast majority of trespassers were Logan area teenagers seeking a thrill through "legend-tripping," or in other words, going to the site with hopes of witnessing a supernatural event.¹² Apparently the "legend-tripping" began while the sisters were staying there, prompting them to get dogs to alert them of intruders.¹³ Eventually because of the frequent night visitations by often intoxicated young trespassers, the sisters stopped coming to the retreat.

In the early 1990s, the Catholic Church sold the lease to a group of several families who fixed up the camp as a private camp again. Unfortunately the vandals kept coming and the families would show up at the camp only to find doors and windows broken, and their possessions burned. They eventually gave up. In October 1997, the former Hatch's Camp made national news when "legend-tripping" teenagers were confronted by camp caretakers on a night two weeks before Halloween. Three men who were staying at the camp herded the teenagers into the empty swimming pool, tied them up, and threatened them with a shotgun until the police showed up. The unsavory reputation the camp suffered from this event precipitated even more decline and neglect at the site.

⁹ A draft National Register nomination for Edgewood Hall was prepared in 1980, but the process was not completed. With the exception of the cottage, which has been altered, Edgewood Hall is still eligible for the National Register.

¹⁰ The actual date of the donation is unclear. Various records give the following dates 1952, 1953, 1958 and 1959.

¹¹ Various records spell St. Ann's as St. Anne's, but it appears the church used the name St. Ann's.

¹² The teens were drawn to the camp because of rumors and ghost stories associated with the presence of the nuns at the camp. While the tale has taken many forms over the years, the simplest rendition is of a distraught nun who drowned her illegitimate infant in the camp swimming pool. Legend has it you can hear the infant cry if you stand by the pool at night. Other versions of the story include mass infant graves and a wailing witch-wraith.

¹³ *Legend Tripping at St. Anne's [sic] Retreat*, 1.

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Hatch's Camp, Logan Canyon, Cache County, UT

Chad Godfrey was among those who found the allure of the camp irresistible and tried to fix it up in the early 1990s. In 2006, Chad Godfrey purchased the leased through Pine Glen Cove LLC. Godfrey is currently rehabilitating the camp and returning into use a private residence for multiple families.¹⁴

Architecture

The architectural significance of Hatch's Camp is found at a number of different levels. As one of the oldest private camps in Logan Canyon, it has extremely high historic integrity. It also has the highest number of contributing resources of a camp in the canyon. But perhaps the most significant factor in determining significance can be found in the quality of the design and construction. The buildings, particular those built after 1925, display a high degree of craftsmanship, particularly for a relatively remote area. Despite some deterioration and damage, the materials and design have a spared-no-expense look unlike any other resource in canyon.

Logan Canyon has a number of important architectural resources. The Tony Grove Guard Station was listed on the National Register in 1992. While the Tony Grove area was originally a family camp in the 1890s, the oldest structure dates from 1908 after it was taken over by the Forest Service. The large cabins at the Boy Scout and Girls' Camps are significant buildings from the 1920s and 1930s, but represent the organizational camps in the canyon. A Forest Service survey document produced in April 2006 lists twelve private camps in the canyon's summer homes area, including Hatch's Camp. Many of these sites have one to three cabins from the 1920s and 1930s, but none have the number and quality of resources found in Hatch's Camp. In addition, Hatch's camp, designated Forest Hills in the document, is the only one among the twelve summer home tracts with a notation about "historic value."¹⁵

The architectural resources of Hatch's Camp represent the transition of recreational cabins in the first half of the twentieth-century. The earliest of the Hatch cabins were light frame summer cottages. Materials and elements such as the narrow clapboards, exposed rafters and screened porch were features of many frame bungalow and craftsman-style cottages of the 1910s and 1920s. Similar summer cottages could be found all over the United States during that period. In contrast, the architecture of the later Hatch and Odlum buildings, particularly the Odlum lodge, relied heavily on the influence of the National Park Rustic movement. This movement was used throughout the western United States in National Parks to create buildings that were visually tied to the surrounding landscape. Native stone and heavy timbers were used to create the illusion that the building was an organic part of the natural landscape.

¹⁴ The rehabilitation is scheduled for completion in August, at which time Chad Godfrey plans to invite the public for an open house in order to remove the mystique from the former Hatch's Camp.

¹⁵ Robert A. Cruz, *Recreation Residence Permit Reissuances, Scoping Document: USDA Forest Service, Wasatch-Cache National Forest, Logan Ranger District, Cache County, Utah*, [April 2006]: 4. See Section 8, page 2, for full quotation.

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Hatch's Camp, Logan Canyon, Cache County, UT

The buildings, structures and landscape features of Hatch's camp also reflect the need to create park-like havens of solitude and retreat for the increasingly busy life-styles of twentieth-century Americans. The National Park system was designed to provide this for the general populations, while people of means such as the Hatches and Odlums were able to create private retreats (though in this case it was on forest service land). While on a much smaller scale, Hatch's camp is a modest example, but not unlike William R. Hearst's Wynton retreat: a place of delight and amenity, where the natural and the man-made were designed in harmony, and where the elite could relax in peace or entertain in style.

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Section No. PHOTOS Page 1

Hatch's Camp, Logan Canyon, Paradise, Cache County, UT

Final photographs to be taken near completion of the rehabilitation.

Common Label Information:

1. *Hatch's Camp*
2. Logan Canyon, Cache County, Utah
3. Photographer: Korral Broschinsky
4. Date: Summer 2006
5. Digital photographs available on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

6. Hatch Main Cabin



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Hatch's Camp, Logan Canyon, Paradise, Cache County, UT

Photo No. 2:

6. Hatch Main Cabin



Photo No. 3:

6. Hatch Maid Quarters



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Section No. PHOTOS Page 3

Hatch's Camp, Logan Canyon, Paradise, Cache County, UT

Photo No. 4:

6. Hatch Play House



Photo No. 5:

6. Hatch Single Guest Cabin



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Section No. PHOTOS Page 4

Hatch's Camp, Logan Canyon, Paradise, Cache County, UT

Photo No. 6:

6. Hatch Porch Guest Cabin



Photo No. 7:

6. Odlum Main Cabin



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Section No. PHOTOS Page 5

Hatch's Camp, Logan Canyon, Paradise, Cache County, UT

Photo No. 8:

6. Odlum Double Cabin



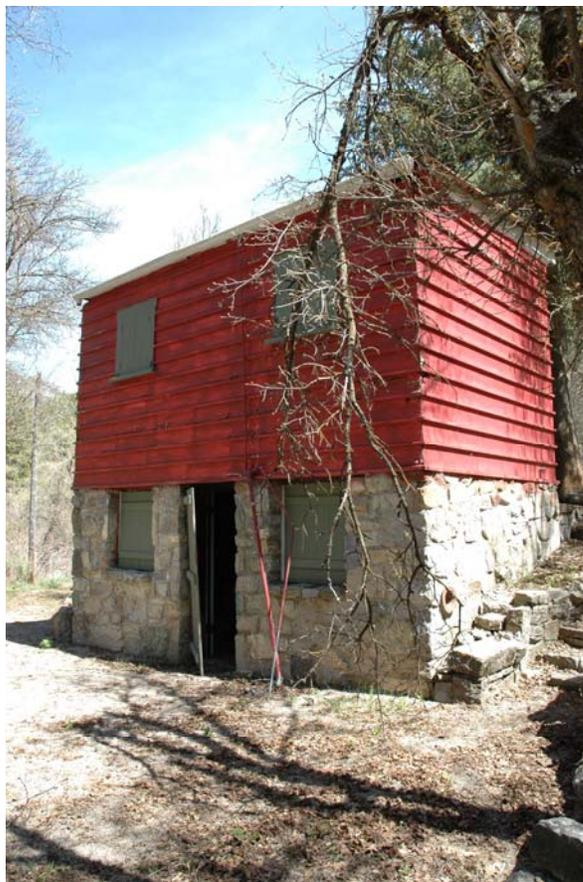
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Section No. PHOTOS Page 6

Hatch's Camp, Logan Canyon, Paradise, Cache County, UT

Photo No. 9:

6. Pool House



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Section No. PHOTOS Page 7

Hatch's Camp, Logan Canyon, Paradise, Cache County, UT

Photo No. 10:

6. Swimming Pool

